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CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

A. Design of the Research

As Cresswell (2008,p.356) stated that research was a statistical test to determine the tendency or pattern for two or more variables or two sets data to vary consistency. In this research, the writer correlated between student's motivation and their reading comprehension of narrative text.

B. Time and the Location of the Research

This research will be conducted at the second grade of Islamic Junior High School of Al Muttaqin Pekanbaru. The research will be conducted in October 2017

C. Subject and Object of the Research

1. Subject of the Research

- a. The subject of this research was students at the second grade of Islamic Junior High School of Al Muttaqin Pekanbaru

2. The Object of the Research

- a. The object of this research were the correlation between students' motivation and their reading comprehension of narrative text at the second grade of Islamic Junior High School of Al Muttaqin Pekanbaru.

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D. Population and Sample

1. Population

According to gay (2000,p.122) stated that the population is the group of interest to the researcher, the group to which she or he would like the result of the study to be generalizable. The population of this research was the students of the second grade of Islamic Junior High School of Al Muttaqin Pekanbaru. It consists of 4 classes; those are class VIII.1, VIII.2, VIII.3, VIII.4, The total number of the at second grade of Islamic Junior High School of Al Muttaqin Pekanbaru was 134 students.

2. Sample

According to Cresswell (2012,p.142) state that sample is a subgroup of the target population that the researcher plans to study for generalizing about the target population. Considering that population is bigger, those, the writer should take the simple the population. As Arikunto (2002,p.112) states that if the population is more than 100 repondents, we can take more than 25%. In this research, the writer takes only 25 % of the population. in this research the writer use random sampling technique for each class in which each student in the homogenous population has an equal chance to be selected.

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Table III. 1

The Population and Sample of the Research

Class	Population	Sample	Male	Famale
VIII.1	33	8	4	4
VIII.2	33	8	4	4
VIII.3	33	8	4	4
VIII.4	35	9	5	4
Total	134	33	17	18

D. Technique of Collecting Data

1. Questionnaires

The questioner dealt with respondents' opinion in responding to the following options:

- a. Always
- b. Often
- c. Sometimes
- d. Seldom
- e. Never

This questionnaire consist of 20 items. The students give answer based on by themselves.

2. Test

The writer used multiple choice. The multiple choice format is most frequently used in educational testing, in market research, and in elections. By using multiple choices, the writer wants to find out the students' reading comprehension. In this research the multiple choice consist of 20 items. Students choose one of them by themselves.

E. Technique of Data analysis

To analyze the data, the writer used descriptive statistics was used to identify the students motivation and also to check the normality main score including standar deviations. The data gathering will analysis in three categories or indicators, they are:

1. High, ranges between 76 – 100%
2. Middle, ranges between 60 – 75 %
3. Low, ranges between 0 -59 %

To find out the correlation between students motivation and their reading comprehension of narrative text, the writer to collect the data, the writer uses questionnaire to know about the students' motivation and test to know about the students reading comprehension. To analysis the data, writer used simple regression linear in order to find out the amount correlation between students' motivation and their reading comprehension of narrative text by using SPSS 17.0 Version.

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In analyzing the value of significant correlation can be known through the following criteria; If the probability > 0.05 , H_0 was accepted If the probability < 0.05 , H_a was accepted

F. The Validity and Reliability

1. The Validity of the Test

According to Hughes (2003,p.26) said that the test valid if it measures accurately what is intended to measures. In this research, the writer used content validity. According to Sugiono (2013,p.353) content validity is used to measure achivement of the students. The test must be created based on appropriate material, it is easy to be comprehend or suitable with students' level. In this research, the writer used the material test based on the students have learn. It is narrative text. to analysis the validity of test, the writer use SPSS. 17.0 Verse.

2. The Reliability of the Test

Creswell (2012,p.159) stated that reability means that scores an instrument are suitable and consistent. to analysis the instrument of the data, the writer used test method. To measure the reliability of varaiable X (Test), the witer used the following formula; $R_{ii} = \frac{N}{N-1} \left\{ 1 - \frac{m(m-N)}{N \sum X^2} \right\}$

Where : R_{ii} = The reliability

N = the number item of the test

M = the mean score of the test

X = the standard deviation of the test

$$= \frac{20}{20-1} \left[1 - \frac{70(70-20)}{20(4.391)^2} \right]$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1.02 \left[1 - \frac{3.500}{20(4.391)^2} \right] \\
 &= 1.02 [0.20432544] \\
 &= 0.410
 \end{aligned}$$

Based on the result of the reliability test(*rii*) above, it can conclude through the following categories;

0.0-0.2	= Reliability Low
0.21- 0.40	= Reliability is sufficient
0.41-0.0.70	= Reliability is High

G. Validity and Reliability Questionnaire

1. Validity of Questionnaire

To analysis the validity of the data, the writer used SPSS 17 Verse to analysis the result of questinnaire. The form of validity of questionnaire was $r_{count} > r_{table}$. If the r_{count} was bigger than r_{table} , the data will be valid.

2. Reliability of the Questionnaire

A test must reliable as a measuring instrument reliability was a necessary characteristic of any good test. Brown (2004,p.220) said that reliabable test is consistent and dependable. It means that the test should have similiar results when the tester gives the same respondent on two different occasions.